stating that an order had been regrant any more dockets for the exletters mentioned the circumstance nent regulation, and that the probibition would immediately follow; it is a circumstance of much interest to state, that no intelligence of the LATEST FROM ENGLAND. above effect had reached Antworpon. The Hamburg sina Cuba, arrive

ner, at Windsor, for the colebration of peace, in 1314, were distributed on Wednesday in sheets, to eighty-five necessitous and deserving persons.

Corn Euchanges, D.c. 9. Our market was will supplied with wheat from Essex and Kent, the demand for which was very heavy, and prices are 6s. per quar ter lower than on this day week .-Fine Barley is 2s. and all other de scriptions 4s. per quarter cheaper. Beans are dull sale at a decline of 4s. per quarter, and a large quantily remain on hand, for which there were no buvers. Outs are 23, per quarter cheaper than on last Mond.y. but support Friday's prices in all further exportation from Hol land. In other articles there is no

us; that Cel. Cholin, and twelve others, were under confinement in the fortress of Pampiluna, and in daily expectation of geing brought out into the public square for execution. It is eard they are implicated in an extensive revolution forming in Spain, that their corresof the raminication of the prot discovered. This event has tended creatly to disturb king I etumana's honey moon, as he perceives he i not so firmly seared in the hearts of C's. as ins flatterers had led

CHARLESTON, Feb. 21.

LATE FROM FRANCE. The ship Indian Henter, Cept. Choace, in 50 days from Marseilles and 00 from Gibraltar Day, arrived at this port yesterday.

This arrival furnishes verbal accounts to the 1st of January, on which day she left Marseilles .-The apprehensions of a searcity prevailed in Trance; but as car C. thinks without any foundation, as cargoes of grain were almost daily arriving from the Black See and other quarters.

No political news whatever was stirring at Marseilles.

Captain Choate info ms, that none our Squadron were at Gioraltar when he left lith January ; but he understood they were concentrated at Port Mahon. The Indian Hunter has brought in 11,000 Specie Dol-

FROM ENGLAND.

The British ship Christopher, Captoin Rowe, utrived here vesterday in 50 days from Liverpool, brings accounts to the last of December. Nothing important of a alitical nature had transpired since last advices, except the sudden arrival of Lord Wellington from Paris. This event excited much speculation, but the precise reason for it had not transpired. We were favoted with the loan of London and Liverpool papers, from the latest of which a few extracts are made below.

The markets in England had undergone but little or no alteration since the last dates. We have seen several commercial letters, in one of which, dated the 28th December, the arrival of the Repeater and George from this port is announced.

Popular meetings continued to be held in different parts of England. but accompanied by less alarm than the preceding ones.

Our last Liverpool papers says-" We understand, that an opinion is generally entertained, that it is in the contemplation of government to repeal the Juty on Rice.'

We do not observe a single vessel advertised for this port or Savannah, in our last Liverpool papers.

Captain Perkins, arrived yesterday from St. Barts, informs us, that a Haytian expedition was fitting out at Saba, a small island in the vicini-

only foundation for the report was fishand of Margaret's .- There were the private letters from Botterdam, five armed vessels nearly ready, and were waiting for a reinforcement of ceived at the custom-house, not to five others from St. Domingo, when they would proceed. This expediportation of grain, some of the tion was numbered from St. Burts, letters mentioned the circumstance where they had an agent, to whom as temporary; others as a perma- Captain Perkins, sold part of his nent tegulation, and that the prohi- ontward cargo. This force, it was understood, would act in concert with the Patriots.

The Humburg sinp Guba, arrived the 5th inst .- In the city this mern- last evening, left Portsmouth, ing it was much doubted; and for (Eng.) about the 8th of January, our own part we do not believe it. But brings no English papers. The The sleths which were need to Supercirgo was in London on the 24 of that month, and informs us that there was no news of any moment in Europe at that date. All visiquiet in London; the Riot of the 21 December was almost for-

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapons, Thursday, March 6.

COMMUNICATED.

Deported this transitory life on Saturday morning, about 4 o'Clock HENRY GRAMMER, at the residence ner, near Annapol's, in the 35th with christian fortitule, and in the full belief of his Redeemir, Jesus Claist. His aged parents have to ament the loss of a kind, affectionate, and duriful son. He was reh s kind and upright heart.

Sime day, suddenly, Mr. Jasten II. Tilley, of this coun!

For the Mery and Gazette. Mr. Green.

In the course of the last session of the Legislature, I observed that a motion was made, and carried, to spoken of as the most propuble piace to which it would be removed. Upin this question, every one capable of redection, must feel a greater or esser interest-for my part, viewing the question apon the broad grounds of economy and expedience, I was willing to suppose the author either some sordid creature, who had wheat or some other commodity to dispose of, or that he had been deprived of his sanity.

Let me ask the cool and reflectng people of this state if they, to gratify the eccentric whimsies of iome frolicking representatives, are disposed to let the Stadt-house, a building which has cost the state, from beginning to end, a sum not less than nulf a million in anount, tumble into atoms? For it he seat of government is removed. such will be its fate, it becomes a useless pile, and a few years will jecel its proud dome with the earth.

liyou remove the seat of governnent, in what house will you accomnodate the legislature? Why, the next thing necessary to be done is to build a new Stadt-house, at the expense of some two or three hundred thousand dollars. Now then, state, if this money might not be tage in the establishment of county schools for the education of the poor children in the state?

To a sober minded man, like my self, who has always got his living at the sweat of his brow, it will appear plausible in the extreme, that the latter is the most advantageous mode of disposing of the funds of

Though I was born, educated. and have ever been a oderalist, if the federal legislature were to be so deaf to the interests of the state as to carry such a law into effect, I would abundon the party, for prodigality in state or private life never would meet with my sanction.

And really I must be permitted to question the political integrity of any federalist who could contemplate such a measure, with the serious intention of making Baltimore the scat of government. How can he look upon the manes of Lingan. and dream of it!

I am a Baltimorean, and would the city, that every man, friendly. to such a measure, would have been dragged out of the house and probafent disposition of a certain class s muctines against it, must have been ty of St. Barts, to go agains, the of creatures here. In proof of this notorious to their acquaintances at clude from this solitary circum-

I would refer any who doubt me, to | the time. - Some of these are still a publication in the American of the 10th February, under the signature of "The People;" he will then had, that some one, in the exercise of his sober and cool collected senses, has recommended the suspension of the act by the city council for one year, and made a deceitful appeal to the draymen, and other congenial spirits, with no other intention but the encouragement of their resistance. Let the legislature come to Baltimore when they will, and they place themselves at the mercy of the blood-thirsty gang ple of this country to be satisfied who destroyed the Federal Repub lican Office, who committed the outrage at the gaol, and threatened the very sanctuary of social intercourse, " the Post Office." COUNTY SCHOOLS.

For the Margland Gazette. The recent attempt to tear the vell-eirned faurel from the brows of Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart, ought to excite the strongest interest in the minds of the American icted in the atchievement of our independence was so important, and tended so highly to exalt our nation in the eyes of the world, that no one whose heart is not doud to every grateful reeling and to aftregard for his country's honour, can view the with indifference. Mr. Gaidenier, with a generous enthusiasm that sentiments on the occasion, and exhibited striking proof of the injustice of the accusation. But as an these illustrious men in the estimaversally followed. The sweetest balm that can be poured into their disposed to sully the fair fame of their country's benefactors, that they must do so under an awful responsibility, that their own characters are staked on the issue, and if they full in establishing their charges, are irretrievably lost. Col. Talmadge has voluntarily placed himself in a situation the most embarrassing and prinful that can be imagined to a man who attaches any vatue to the good opinion of his fellowcitizens. He has m'ade most serious accusations against men, whose lives, until now, have been deemed wholly irreproachable; men who have hitherto been "the theme of nonour's tongue," and by whose light the freeborn yeomanry of our country "have moved to do great acts." We have heretofore believed, and have taught our children to believe, that in the darkest period of the revolutionary conflict, our land was saved from bondage by the pure and incorruptible patriotism of three virtuous individuals in the humblest walk of life. Even if this had been an illusion, it was one of so pleasing a kind, that the man who let me ask the good sense of the dispelled it would have been but faintly thanked; it was likewise so laid out to much more solid advan- honourable to our country, and to numan nature, that it seems inconcervable how any benevolent or patriotic mind could cherish such a desire for a moment. But thank Heaven! it is no illusion; it is an estadished fact. which requires something ten thousand times stronger than the circumstance that Colonel Talmadge has alledged, to snake it in the slightest degree. That Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart, apprehended Maj. Andre, that they resisted his attempts to bribe thein, & delivered him into the hands of the American commander, even their accuser admits; but he endeavours to deprive their conduct of all merit by ascribing it to the smulness of the sum which was offered; and to give a semblance of probability to this imputation, he has alledged that they sometimes joined the British army, and at others the American, and were as often in the enemy's camp as in our own. This latter charge, if true, is susceptible of positive proof. Col. Talmadge risk my life upon the assertion, that may naturally be expected to rememif the Legislature had been sitting ber the names of those from whom in Baltimore, when they passed the he received information so singular till incorporating the precincts with and important. But if this be requiring too much, other testimony may be obtained. A habit of flying from one party to the other, of fightby massacred such is the turbu- ing sometimes for their country and

alive. Why are they not brought forward? Why are not living witnesses produced who may be exammed before the public? Gol. Talmadge has it in his power to accomplish this, and is bound to do so, not only in justice to the men whom he has assailed, but in justice to his own reputation, and his country; Nothing of this sort, however, has been attempted; the charge has been permitted to rest entirely on vague and in lefinite hearsay. And does Cal Tulmadge expect the peowith evidence like this? Does he think that they will suffer the characters of men, so justly endeared to them, to be destroyed by the unsupported assertion of a man who confessed that he knows nothing of the transaction which he has undertaken to relate? Does he flatter himself with the hope of escaping the odium which is universally attached to the propagator of unfounded calumny? But we are not left to form our opinion on this subject merely from the absence of proof. Mr. Van Wart, the only one of Andre's captors who now resides in New York, has, with that tender regard for his reputation which a good man always feels, promptly stepped forward to repel the accusation, unaided aget is by testimony ile has deplared it to be unfounded, and his solemnly appealed to his God to witness the truth of his demove all room for doubt. claration. A number of persons who have always lived near nim, have intimately known him from his

youth until the present hour, whose heads bear the frost of many winters, and who may all now consider themselves on the verge of the tomb, bear the most ample testiniony to the excellence of his character, to his integracy, his pairiotism and his picty. They also declare, that they were will acquainted with his companions, as well as with him. during the revolutionary war, and that no suspicion was ever entertained by their neighbours that they held any improper intercourse with ry they were universally considered er than this? Is it possible, in the nature of things, that a negative could be more conclusively proved: Can any man, after this, believe the

die, unauthenticated tale related by Col. Talmadge?
The only remaining reason as-

signed by this gentleman for impeaching the motives of Andre's captors in refusing to release him. is, that the unfortunate prisoner himself believed that they might have been corrupted. As I know nothing of Col. Tulmadge, I am hisposed to credit his assertion, that Andre reality did express this opinion; but still the profound silence which has been observed with regard to it, not only during the revolutionary war, but also since the acknowledgment of our independence, when all considerations of policy had ceased to operate, would render it prudent in the Colonel to obtain a corroboration of his statement from some of the numerous othicers who had constant access to Major Andre through the whole of his confinement. Admitting Col. Talmadge's representation, however, to the fullest extent, and the harge is still sustained by the cap-ive's OPINION alone. Who ver tive's OPINION alone. will reflect on the situation of that unhappy man, will consider his opinion on the subject entitled to but very little regard. Although his high and chivalrous sense of nonour would have spurned the stigatest deviation from truth, yet the resentment which a mind of his cast would feel against the mon who had out short his career in the brilliant path of glory on which he was entering, would strongly influence his judgment. Nor is it surprising that a man, whose sentiments with respect o the lower or less of society were derived exclusively from his knowledge of the common soldiers in the British army, should be reluctant to ascribe to lowly peasants such romantic virtue and disinterested love of country. He had not learned to discriming to between the character of an American freeman contending, without a thought of pecunia-

ry recompense, to preserve his dear-

est rights, and an European merce-

nary fighting at the rate of six pence

a day, to impose on others those

hams which he himself was ac-

customed to wear. The only fact

which he stated as the founds ion

of his opinion was, that when he of-

rered the watch and money they

conversed apart with each other

Now, ig it fair, is it rational, to con-

deliberating whether bey tong accept the htibe and release him Were there not other subjects which would deniand consideration at the moment? Andre had shown the a passport from Arnold Might they not be expected to express their mutualiconviction that his guilt and clearly proved by his arrempt a being in possession of that paper? Would they not naturally give at terance to their astonishmentation being furnished him, and contile whether it would be more prodes to inform Arnold of the arrest of to commit their captive to the distody of some other officer? Isn extraordinary that a consultation of this kind should have been carried on in a tone of voice which cook not be overheard by the prisoner! Whether these were the thought which occupied their minds, cannot now be ascertained; it seems; how; ever, extremely proba ve. Burnhe ter their attention was engaged by these, or by other reflections, the circumstance of their conferring with one another, affords not the slightest presumption of their gailty because as there were three of them an interchange of opinion was absolutely necessary before any neasore whatever could be adopted. But there are other circumstances which furnish such strong pressma tion of their innocence, as to it.

If their motive for rejecting the proffered reward had been that they considered it too small, is it credble that during their whole conversation with Major Andre not and able should have been uttered n the subject? No enquiry made respecting the magnitude of his treasures, no hint given that a large er sum would accomplish his de sign? Would any thing have been easier than to have detained him n a hostage among the fastnesses of the highlands until he sent to New-York and procured whateset sum they thought proper to demand? The suggestion that they expected -more-liberal repard from tos gress than could be obtained from the British, is as puerile as it is is generous. They knew that if the service were of sufficient moment to attract the attention of America, it must be equally important to England, and no child in the United States could have been ignerat, that in a contest of expenditure between the two nations, Great Bri tain must be successful. Her stperior wealth was clearly manifest ed by the numerous fleets which fined our shores, and the well appointed armies that desolated on country: Whilst our poverty was too painfully evident from the mb ed and squalid appearance of our gallint army, and from the total mability of Congress to pay a

The criminal motives then a Paulding, Williams, and Van With are proved by the wild and extrangant conjectures or an enemy, or d a fellow countryman more fruit bent on their destruction than any enemy could possibly be. On the other hand, every rational inference that can be drawn from their cas, duct, the unimpeachable charactar which they have sustained through life, and the oath of a man new totering on the brink of eterrity their innocence, which is absolutely

even to feed them.

irresistible.

What then must be thought a the man wno could coolly and & liberately make so cruel an attest without evidence and without pr vocation? He must incur the man ed and indignant reprobation of the American people. Nor can an thing restore him to the staun from which he has fallen, but prompt and unqualified retractis of his charges, and the fullest rea ration to the venerable patro whose feelings have been so cate essly wounded. With the atom nent which he owes to his co science and his God, I do not possible to meddie. Of that, him nust judge.

AN AMERICAN

From the N. F. Courier. Vindication of Van Wart, Ranks and Williams, three virinous patriotic American Weomen;

arrested major Andre.
Colonel Benjamin Tallmadga nember of the House of reprise peech which he lately delivered that body, ventored to ascribe the celebrated captors of Andra character the most infamous and testable; and to their conduct that occasion, motives the parties and odious. He acces

eso men of heing as olien in deportment during a long life; I he camp of the enemies of their buntry, 25, in our own; of being en destitute not only of patriot in, but of common honesty and onour; of belonging to that detesable gang usually known by the ame of Cow-boys. He charged hem, in effect, therefore, with beg the vilest of thieves and robrs; and in doing so, represented eneral Washington and the Conress as bestowing the public praise nd the public bounty upon wretchutterly base and contemptible om mere motives of policy. There as, in this attempt, an intrepidity orthy of a better cause; but at same time a rashness which he ill never cease' to repent. Col. allmadge has endeavored to tear fairest leaf from our history, d to deprive the yearnanry of our puntry of a theme in which they oried, and of an example whose Avence is not less extensive and portant, than was that of the imortal William Tell. If he has ne so, when there was the least ssibility that he might be in an ror; he could never upon the rection justify himself. But if he s done so upon slight, upon very ight grounds; not from his own owledge, but from the calumnies the envious, and the mere susons of an enemy, he has incurd a responsibility, which he must e personal respect with which he have been heretofore regarded, ght not to protect him, nor ge-

ral coincidence of political opinn to release him. Upon what grounds did the conel accuse these men of being rw-boys? of being as often in the emy's camp, as in our own? Did know the facts? If he did, he ust have seen them steal; he must we seen them in the enemy's camp! ut he does not pretend this hat then is the evidence of these cts? At most hears which ight indeed be true—but it might so, be, as in fact it was, false. his evidence was assuredly too for the charge he advanced igainst men whose service had rtainly been important soud who, sent, were not in a condition to stify themselves. . The colonel is christian. Did he here observe e golden rule? The colonel has enemies; how would be feel, if e community should judge of his aracter, by their calumnies.

The utmost that can be said in Mission of Col. Tallmadge's conct, is that he believed what he id to be true. He believed them be Cow-boy plunderers, besuse he heard so! He believed sey would have permitted Andre proceed, if he had had more to ve them, because Andre said he as of that opinion!-Upon such rounds the colonel employed the eight of his character, and the aufamy the three men who had sav-Vest Point and the army !

There is not a court of justice in hristendom which would not spurn ich evidence. There can therere be no fear that it will be reived by a grateful people. And is we are fully persuaded that othing has appeared to put the acused upon their defence, yet we roceed, gratuitously, to lay beere our readers, such conclusive deep interest in the cause of orld.

And first, as to those men being ow-boys. Their neighbors would e, of all others most likely to now the fact, if it were so; and he annexed certificate from men, ged and venerable, will show that ney were not even suspected .ut the oath of Mr. Van Wart is ecisive.

As to the second point, whether he Captors of Andre would have cleased him for a very large bribe, rovided he could immediately have aid it, that is a circumstance which hold be known only by themselves. And Mr. Van Wart expressly deies the imputation in the annexed Midavit.

The only possible question that an remain is, whether the witness worthy of credit. To this point e bring men who have known him rom his infancy, menawliose veneable hairs are silvered by age; hey speak to us from the verge of he grave; and they unite in the declaration that no man is more enitled to be believed, than Isauc Van Wart!

The nature of the case does not that they or either of them held dmit of testimony more precise, undue intercourse with the enperfect and conclusive. The refu- On the contrary they were uni tation is solemnly sworn to, and by sally esteemed and taken to be a man who in moral and religious dent and faithful in the cause of

210

had no superior.

Issac Van Wart's Affulavit.

Isaac Van Ware, of the town Mount Pleasant, in the county Westchester, being duly swo doth depose and say, that he is of three persons who arrested n Andro, during the Amétican relutionary war, and conducted I to the American camp. That this deponent, together with Da Williams and John Paulding, I secreted themselves at the side the highway, for the purpose of tecting any persons coming from having unlawful intercourse w the enemy, being between the t armies ; a service not uncommon those times. That this deponi and his companions were arm with muskets; and upon seing n jor Andre approach the place wh they were concealed, they rose a presented their muskers at him, a required him to stop, which he d He then asked them whether th

belonged to his party? and th they asked him which washis p ty? to which he replied, the lov party. Upon which they deem a little stratagem, under such o cumstances, not only justifiable, i necessary, gave him to undersis that they were of his party; up which he joyiully declared hims to be a British officer, and told th that he had been out upon very p ticular business. Having ascerta ed thus much, this deponent and companions undeceived him as their characters, declaring the selves Americans, and that he m consider himselt their prison Upon this, with seeming unconc he said he had a pass from gene Arnold, which he exhibited, a then insisted on their permitt him to proceed. But they told I that as he had confessed himself be a British officer, they deeme to be their duty to convey him the American camp; and then t him into a wood, a short dista from the highway, in order to gu against being surprised by part of the enemy, who were frequen reconnoitering in that neighbo hood. That when they had him the wood, they proceeded to sea him, for the purpose of ascertain who and what he was, and found side of his stockings and boots n to his bare feet, papers, which tisfied them, that he was a s Major Andre now shewed them gold watch, and remarked that it evidence of his being a gentlem and also promised to make them reward they might name if t would but permit him to proce which they refused. He then t them, that if they doubted the fu mentofhis promise, they might c zeni him in some secret place, & k him there until they could send New-York and receive their rewa And this deponent expressly clares that every offer made by n Andre to them was promptly resolutely refused. And for h seif he solemnly declares that had not, and he does most sincer believe that Paulding and Willia had not any intention of plune ing their prisoner, nor aid t confer with each other, or even sitate, whether they should account his promises, but on the contr they were, in the opinion of this ponent, governed, like himself, b country, and a strong sense of di And this deponent further says t he never visited the British ca nor does he believe or suspect 1 either Paulding or Williams e did, except that Paulding was o before Andre's capture, and o afterwards, made a prisoner by British, as this deponent has b informed and believes. And deponent for himself expressly nies that he ever held any unlay

traffic or any intercourse whate with the enemy. And appea solemnly to that omniscient Be at whose tribunal he must soon pear, he doth expressly declare all accusations, charging him th with, are utterly untrue. Sworn this 28th day of Jan. 1817 before Jacob Radeliff. . ISAAC VAN WART

Wethe subscribers, inhabitant the county of Westchester, do tify, that during the revolution war we were well acquainted a Isaac Van Wart, David Willi and John Paulding who arre major Andre; and that at no during the revolutiogary war, any suspicion ever entertained their neighbours or acquainta